

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE ENGLISH NATION.

Saturday, May 1st 1796.

THE Posture of our present Affairs abroad, affording Subject of useful Observation, I am inclined to adjourn a little my intended Discourse on a Union with Scotland, for some Time.

We have now a little Information more than in our last, relating to the Affairs abroad; and I am sorry, I cannot say, some Parts of them do not look with that promising Aspect, that we had reason to hope for.

The Superiority of the French upon the Rhine, has had almost the very same Effect, which I foretold in my last; and indeed, a small Deal of Prophecy might furnish any Man to have made the same Conclusion.

Tis a miserable Reflection to our back upon the Confusions of the Empire, that no Arguments can prevail with them to defend

themselves against an Invasion, which their own Reason could not but foretell them for some Months past, was preparing for them; for the Preparations for this Expedition have not been made in Silence, and in Stealth.

Could these States, Circles, and Princes, whose Contingents are wanting, and whose Quota of Troops is not compleat, but be roun'd alone, no Man would pity them; but the Effects of these things are felt even to England, and to every part of the Confederacy; and what the Event of such things may be, who shall foretell? but I suspect

When the French shall have taken Hagenau, and we are assur'd it can make no long Resistance, what shall hinder them, laying the 4th Siege to Landau, and taking it too before you can be ready to relieve it? or what shall now hinder Marshal Villars from

from marching 25000 Men thro' the Heart of Germany again into Bavaria, and making them up to double that Number there out of the exasperated Boors.

If these things happen, as I see nothing can prevent, but a second Bavarian March of the Duke of Marlborough; We shall give but a very indifferent Account of the Campaign, and of all our forward Hopes of breaking into France. 'Tis true, 'tis a long March into Bavaria, and the Fr. must take Ulm and Meingben in their way, for their Retreat will be cut off; but we know also that these Towns cannot hold long, and we have no Reason to hope are very well provided to defend themselves.

Add to these things the Posture of Affairs in Italy, where if Prince Eugene should receive another Blow, we may soon find the French a second Time at the Gates of Trent, and opening a Communication with Bavaria by the Passes of Tirol.

What shall we say in the mean time, that the Palatine Troops, tho' that Prince has always been thought sincerely in the Interest of the Empire, are not yet stirr'd from their Quarters, tho' hir'd last year to assist Prince Eugene? These are the Hopes deferr'd, which make the Heart of the Confederacy sick; and if that brave Prince, who has always had insuperable Difficulties to struggle with, as well as a superior Ene-my, should be disappointed of his Succours, and baulk't in his Attempts, the Consequen-ces are short and easie, your faithful and steady Ally the Duke of Savoy will be inevi-tably ruin'd, his Capital City fall into the Hands of the French, from which Hour they will be at leisure to spare 25000 Men to march immediately into Catalonia, and unravel all your Conquest in Spain.

I do not pretend to say these things are directly in the View of the French; I thank God I am in none of their Measures; but I appeal to the Knowledge of every private Reader, whether these Conjectures are not rational; and whether we may not very easily see things very feasible in the Pro-cess of a victorious French Army, when no Con-cert, no Union of Councils, no Conjunction of

Forces, no timely Preparations are in our View on the other side.

'Tis very hard, that People will not be instructed by their own Losses, and that the very Circles, hat have been most harass'd by the French, should not be forward to prevent the like Distractions.

If this Blow be prosecuted by the French with their usual Vigour, and the naked Condition of the Germans made a full Im-provement of, what may not be the Conse-quences of it to those particular Countries? What will not the Palatinate, the Countries upon the Rhine, and the Circles of Suabia and Franconia suffer, and what the State of the Empire it self may be in a few Months after, any one may guess, who knows what Condition it had long since been in, had not the Battle of Blenheim turn'd the Scale.

But I leave this melancholy Story, and look nearer home. We are now at the middle of May, their Stile, and yet even our own Troops not yet in the Field, Con-fferences and Debates, settling Mea-sures, takes up the Duke of Marlborough, and his Grace has not yet found it possible to put himself at the Head of his Troops, or to open the Scene of Action.

This is an Unhappiness, and the whole Confederacy suffers by it; our Conjectures have cut out a great deal of Work for that Prince; and some will have it be, that he designs no less a March than that of Italy; but whoever thinks so, and remem-bers, that they are but now drawing into the Field about Maestricht, must reckon them something more than Men, to expe-ct them to be there, before the Scale will turn very much to our Disadvantage elsewhere; and if Monsieur Villars improves the Time he has before him, he may cut us out Work nearer home, which I wish may not be true.

I am unwilling to enquire why our Troops in Holland take the Field late, and the pri-va-te Difficulties there about Command, shall yet be none of my Enquiry; the Rea-son of those things will appear in the Event; and tho' the Misfortune is to the whole Confederacy, the ill Use made of other things here, cannot be extended thither,

I know there are some Gentlemen who smile at these things; and say, that the ill Success of Affairs abroad must occasion new Measures at home, and a Change of Instruments; and that Victory they esteem equal to a Blenheim, or to taking Madrid; but as I am not of their Opinion as to the Consequence, so I would refer them to the French King himself, for an Example in that Case,— and let them observe how he treats even those Officers, that have the worst Success. How did he treat the Duke de Villeroi, who suffer'd himself to be surpriz'd in his Quarters by Prince Eugene, and taken within the Walls of a Garrison'd Town; an Error unpardonable in a General by the Rules of War? How has he rewarded the Marshal Tallard, for losing the Battle of Blenheim, with a much greater Present than we rewarded the Duke of Marlborough

for gaining it, viz. the Government of Burgundy?

But Why, Gentlemen, must the Managers of our Affairs be answerable for Events abroad? Can the Duke of Marlborough prevent the Delays of the backward Germans, or reconcile the ambitious Rival Generals? Can England, whose Preparations are superior to all the Confederates, and in all Places ready for Action; Can we answer for the Error and Negligence of foreign Princes? This is a way of judging, that is so peculiar to the Party, that with some People out, onely that they may get in, that I cannot think it needs any Notice: and therefore I break off here; and shall in my next make an Essay, by way of rational Conclusion, what may happen on the other side, that we may look a little on the bright side, as well as the black side of things.

MISCELLANEA.

THE following Letter, tho' indifferently worded, yet as I thought it might be useful in some Cases of Trade, I have inserted; that the Answer may serve the like Cases, if any are on foot, to the Advantage both of Debtor and Creditor.

SIR,
Some time ago, you w^s treating of the Benefits that Bankrupts would receive by this Act of Parliament, and of the Lawfulness of their delivering up upon Oath; no question but it is lawful before God and Man, for those that take the Benefits of the Act, to deliver up their all freely on Oath; but this I have heard long before this Act came forth, that Debtors have offer'd so much pr. l. to their Creditors, or them all on Oath, which they pleas'd to except; and the Creditors thinking some to be the best Choice have chosen to rate the Debtors all, rather than his Offer of Composition; and when they have made their best of his all, they could not make half so much of it as the Debtor had offer'd them; for no Man

can make so much of another Mans, as himself. I am a Creditor to one this is a Bankrupt, and would have your Advice, whether I had not better to comply with him, to take a Composition than his all on Oath; for fear those that will not be honest one way, will not be honest the other way; your Advice in this will oblige

Your humble Servant,

W. T.

To this Case I answer, the meaning of the Act of Parliament for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts, is without question various, but every way conforming to Justice and Reason in the highest manner.

Tis but just and reasonable, that every Debtor should deliver up all his Effects to the Creditor or to his Use, the Reason is plain, for it is the Creditors own; and no Man ought to detain ano: her Man's Right.